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Fresh Dairy Butter, per pound.... 15c Fresh Country Roll Butter, per lb. 171/2c Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb. Full Cream New York Cheese, per pound 15c Family Ginger Snaps, per pound.. Fresh Crackers, per pound...... 41/20 Carolina Rice, per pound Michigan hand-picked Beans, qt... New Orleans Molasses (Splendid Cooking Molasses) per gallon... 35c New Orleans Molasses, for table use, per gallon.....

Sweet Corn, equal any 15c Corn in this market, 10c per can, 3 for .. 25c New Sweet Corn (splendid article) per can..... A good line of Black and Green

Teas at 35c per lb., worth 50c. Sun-dried Japan Tea Siftings, per pound..... 1 quart glass jar whole Strawberry Preserves.....

Star Condensed Milk, per can 10c DRESSED POULTRY Chickens, per pound...... 12c

FRESH MEATS Lemons, Oranges, Bananas, Figs, Dates, Etc

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Ar. Mattoon . 12.05 a'n
Ar. Alton . . . 4.47 pm
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JEAN NICOT

Has certainly made a host of friendsfor a five-center it has no equal. The following is a list of WIDE-AWAKE

dealers who have the celebrated cigar JEAN NICOT

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Columbia and Hill avs.

J. D. WHITE, 43 Mass. ave.

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A New Psalm of Life.

Fair: colder.

The day is done, and darkness Falls from the wings of night, And the young man goes a-courting With heart serene and light.

And the night shall be filled with gladness And the cares that infest the day Will worry the youth no longer. He'll propose now without delay.

For the maiden whom he's courting Admires him above all men; She looks on his suit with favor-

When clothing makes its wearers look nice-that's why When clothing is so popular. But that's only one why. There are many

The suit came from the When.

The When

They are on the Market. The

A 5-cent Cigar.

SAMPLE BARGAINS AT THE BIG CLOSING-OUT SALE OF

KNABE PIANO, in fine order, cost \$1,000, for

most as good as new

DECKER BROS. PIANO, full size, in splendid condition and tone HALLETT, DAVIS & CO. PIANO, al-

Terms, \$10 Cash and \$5 per Month.

Come and make your selection from among the finest line of Pianos in the world-STEINWAY, Hazelton, Smith & Nixon, Krakauer, Briggs, Martin and others. No Reasonable Offer Defused and on your own terms.

82 and 84 N. Pennsylvania St.

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Kentucky Bourbon Whiskies.

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Power &	Drake One Bar, 1891	
rower &	Drake Two Bar, 1890	61.00
Power & .	Drake Three Bar. 1889	1.25
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	-RYI	
Power &	Drake One Bar, 1891	
Power &	Drake Two Bar, 1890	61 00
rower &	Drake Three Bar, 1889	
Power &	Drake Four Bar. 1886	1.50

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Why not get ready now for the next cold snap. You better prepare for it while you have the time. It's bound to

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Executors, Administrators or Trustees will find this company a convenient depository for money.

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SALVATION ARMY CHANGES.

International Headquarters May Be Established at New York.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 18 .- The Journal o-morrow will print an interview with Brigadier Sully, of the Salvation Army, which may explain the recent call to London of Ballington Booth, the leader of the Salvation Army in the United States. Brigadier Sully, who directs the movements of the Salvationists in several Western States, is a warm, personal friend of Gen. William Booth. His belief is that the international headquarters of the Salvation Army are to be transferred to New York and the headquarters of the United States division brought from New York to Chicago. He states that when Gen. William Booth was in the United States, in 1891, General Booth intimated to him very strongly that such a move might be made in the near future. General Booth told him the branch of the army in the United States was fast outstripping the branches in England and all other countries in the value of its work, and that the Salvationists here need not be surprised if these changes were made in the near future. General Booth's tour of inspection of the work of the army throughout the world will soon be at an end, and

Divorced at Fifteen.

JEFFERSON, O., Jan. 18.—Ada Rose Owens, aged fifteen, was to-day given a divorce from Peter Owens, who is believed

GENERAL WEYLER SUMMONED BY THE SPANISH CABINET.

He Has Been Asked to Take Command of the Army in Cuba, and Will Meet the Ministers To-Day.

A CRUEL, MERCILESS OFFICER

WHO IS EXPECTED TO SHOW N KINDNESS TO INSURGENTS.

Described by Senor Palma as a Mar of Blood and Iron, Noted for Ill-Treatment of Prisoners.

GEN. CAMPOS'S FAREWELL

FEELING SPEECH AT HAVANA TO HIS LATE COMRADES IN ARMS.

The Veteran Marshal Visibly Affected as He Said Good-Bye-The General to Sail for Spain Monday.

MADRID, Jan. 18 .- Senor Canovas del of the stores at Remates. Castillo, the President of the Council of Ministers, has received the following dispatch from Marshal Martinez de Campos: "I con- He Tells Correspondents He Simply sider your telegram as an order; but I ought to state that I have not given my resignation. I have no sense of failure. I am the first to congratulate the government on its decision, which, perhaps, will averdisagreements which do not affect me and yet might be hurtful to Spain."

mentioned as the probable successor of Gen. Campos, had a conference to-day with the president of the Council of Ministers, Senor Canovas del Castillo. The General expressed himself as favoring the appointment of Gen. Valeriano Weyler as Captain General, in consequence, the latter was sent for. General Weyler will arrive here tomorrow, when the question of General Campos's successor will be definitely settled. General Campos will return immediately to

Owing to the recall-in some quarters "dismissal" is the word used-of Campos, the Duke of Tetuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned. He has been succeeded by Senor Elduayen.

CAMPOS SAYS GOOD-BYE.

The Deposed Commander Makes Speech to His Soldiers. HAVANA, Jan. 18.-It seems the ar

nouncement that General Polaviega was to be Campos's successor, as stated last night, was not true. The civil Governor of the province of Havana, through his secretary, Hon. Francisco Calvo Nunez, and the chief of the Treasury Department, Senor Miguel Cabezes, admitted late this afternoon that they had received calle messages from Marshal Martinez De Campos will be appointed in the person of General Valeriano Weyler, and that they are to expect his arrival at Havana shortly to assume the general-in-chief of the Spanish forces in the

General Campos to-day bid farewell to acting Captain General Marin and to the chief officers of the soldiers, volunteers and firemen. In so doing he said:

"The government of her Majesty, the

Queen Regent, has ordered me to hand over the office of Governor General of Cuba to the most worthy Gen. Sabas Marin, who will at the same time exercise the authority of general-in-chief of the Spanish forces on this island. I have been compelled by duty to promptly obey this order.
"I have not been fortunate, in spite of your valor and sufferings, and in the sec-ond place. I have not been able to follow out the war policy which, in the opinion of the Conservatives and Reformists, it was desirous I should follow, but which my conscience forbade me to adopt. I put these considerations before the government, and they were carefully weighed by those who are charged with the duty of watching over the highest interests of the fatherland. They understood that decided differences of

and mysif, although not doubting that we were both actuated by feelings of the high-"I feel very deeply having to separate myself from you, after so many proofs of your devotion and affection, and, though owing to the double office which I filled (Governor-general and general-in-chief more generally referred to as captain general). I could not share in your fatigues, privations and dangers to the degree which should have liked and which corresponds with the duties of the general-in-chief, I have had an abundant proof in the field, in my capacity as general-in-chief, of your valor, disc pline and suffering, and of your constant desire to give your lives for your country. This admiration and respect which I feel for you does a great deal to soften the pains of parting from you. I feel most proud at having commanded you. But I know it is not your desire that I should keep on praising you for what you have done, and so I will conclude with asking you to give my beloved friend and com-panion, General Marin, the same sympathetic support and devotion which you have given me, and that your patriotism will never fall you in upholding our beloved father and. If you support General Marin as nobly as you have supported me it will certainly do a great deal toward enabling him to lead you to victory and to restore peace to Cuba and quietness to our mother

The veteran marshal was visibly affected as he uttered these words, and when he had concluded nearly all those present pressed around him and expressed heartfelt sympathy with him in his hour of sorrow. GENERAL MARIN'S VIEWS

General Marin, acting captain general, in an interview to-day, said he believed that politicians here and elsewhere in the island went further in the judgments passed on Campos was worthy of every consideration, and spoke very highly of the ability of his dits and murderers. late chief as a military commander. There is no doubt that General Marin perfectly understands that it is necessary, in order to successfully administer the affairs of this the manufacturers of the United States island, to have the support of all political parties, and he will do his utmost by the use of his personal influence and that of his | fine harbors, her command of strategic posifriends to bring all elements to the support general will not go into any experiments, and oppressions; the failure of Spain to conmilitary or political, during the period he is quer the patriotic insurgents, and the latest feature, the enforced resignation of General in command. But this does not mean that his policy will be lacking in energy. Indeed, Brigadier Sully believes that the changes that General Booth proposed to him are about to be effected and that the recall of his son from New York is a preliminary also adopting other measures to oppose the General Marin has aldready taken steps in advance of the second insurgent army, under Rabi and Jose Maceo. Like all the Spanish generals, Marin complains of the to be in the United States army. Owens, it was proved, abducted the girl when she was fourteen, took her to Dunkirk, N. Y., and married her. Afterwards they lived in a hovel near Madison, O., until the girl escaped, and walking seven miles to the town, found friends,

the Spanish government will give all the support necessary to the different Spanish officials here, and is of the opinion that the insurrection will be suppressed before long. In conclusion, General Marin asserted that the situation here is not nearly as serious as it appears to those who are not familiar with the topographic conditions of the coun-

General Arderius, brother-in-law of Marshal Campos, who has been in command of the Spanish forces in the Havana district, and who has acted as Governor-general and general-in-chief during the absence at the front of Marshal Martinez de Campos, has resigned and Gen. Suarez Valdez has been appointed his successor. General La Chambre has succeeded Gen. Suarez Valdez in command of a division of the Spanish army. Captain General E. Gamir, of Porto Rico, is reported to be ill with a fever.

At Tantero, in the province of Santa Clara, the Spanish forces encountered a band of 120 insurgents encamped there. They were escorting an insurgent brigadier colonel and several officers en route to Tomento, where they expected to join General Gomez. The insurgents left five dead on

Many of the leading families of Cuba have already gone on board the gunboat Maria Christina for the purpose of obtaining shelter from the insurgents. A number of the citizens come from the town of

A band of insurgents, commanded by Gen Sereafin Sanchez, recently passed a plantation near Candelaria for the purpose of carrying the wounded of Pinario's band to Siguanea, in the province of Santa Clara. Pinario will now move with a new band of insurgents, numbering eight hundred, in the direction of Rematts. In this command he will be assisted by Manuel Lazo and Luis Lazo. It is reported that three hundred of the insurgents have already plundered all

CAMPOS SPEAKS AGAIN.

Did His Duty. NEW YORK, Jan. 19 .- The World this morning publishes the following special from Havana: General Campos received in a body the correspondents of the American press in Havana. The reception took place in the audience chamber in the palace. De-General Polavieja, whose name had been | spite the worriments of the last two days General Campos appeared to be in vigorous health. His manner was unassuming and cordial. Speaking for the correspondents, one of their number said: "General Campos, we have called upon you, on the eve of your departure, to thank you for your many courtesies extended to us since we have been in Havana. We should be glad to know whether you care to make any affairs to the people of the United States. General Campos smiled and said: "Gentlemen, I am very glad to meet the corre-spondents of the American newspapers. I can assure you that you have nothing thank me for. I simply did my duty. It has always been my earnest desire to give you every facility within my power. What has happened here is not extraordinaryrefer to my retirement. I am a man who for years have been very prominent in the affairs of my country, and during my career as a public man have naturally had occasion to make a few enemies, not willfully, but in the natural course of events. That is the way with politics and parties -they have their ups and downs. During my more fortunate days my countrymen have crowned me with many honors. Now, that I have been less successful in my efgovernment as the result of the ill treatforts, it is not unnatural that I ment of American citizens who may be unsuffer from the consequences of reaction fortunate enough to fall under suspicion General Weyler quitted Cuba soon after the suppression of the last rebellion, and has since dwelt in Spain, holding the imagainst the present government. have warm friends, whom I love very portant command of Captain General of the dearly. I am not a man with such a strong longing to hold an office that I leave with regret. I certainly hope that the man who comes after me will be more fortunate ban I have been in Havana. Public ophiion seemingly has not been united in my support. I refer to the people who have been doing the talking. The views of those who have maintained silence, of course, I

> stand any such manifestations, because I would dissolve them with shots." DON M. DICKINSON'S FEARS. Thinks England May Bombard the Ports of Cuba.

have no means of knowing. In the last few

fore the government, and it has recalled

rumors of demonstrations in antagonism

my policy, but I am not the man who will

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 18 .- Don M. Dickinson to-night delivered a strong and eloquent plea for the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents before an enthusiastic meeting of the Manufacturers' Club and other citizens of Detroit. General Russell A. Alger presided, Mr. Dickinson's address was vigorously applauded throughout. It was evidently the unanimous sentiment of the business men present, both from patriotic and commercial consideran existed between the political parties | tions, that the Cubans should be encourinson said in part: "The time has come to take up this Cuban question and press it on Congress as a matter of business, and I hope to prove to you that it is the duty of Congress to act now, and that further delay is a crime. It is an open secret at Washington that England is now negotiating for the transfer of the revenues of Cuba from Spain, in payment of her debt, and if that takes place, an English fleet, in spite of the Monroe doctrine, may bombard every port of Cuba to enforce collection of that revenue. That is one reason why we should recognize the Cubans as belligerents. Another is that Cuba believes that because all the world is waiting for the United States, the inaction of the United States is a positive injury to her; and Cuba is about to send a commission to France to present her case there and see if she can get a treaty with France looking to further commercial relations between France

The speaker emphasized the fertility and productiveness of Cuba and its great importance as a market for American manufactured goods. "This Cuban question is an American question," he proceeded. "She lies at our doors, and we will tolerate no other foreign dominion or interference with the island. When a people have won belligerent rights it is the duty of other civilized nations to recognize them as belligerents. Under these conditions Congress waits. You know that the universal sentiment of this country favors the recognition of Cuban belligerency. Why should we risk the friendship of the Cubans by not giving them the recognition to which the laws of nations entitle them?" In concluding, Mr. Dickinson told the Manufacturers' Club that he hoped that their delegates to the national convention at Chicago next week would inthe conduct of General Campos than the troduce resolutions demanding of the House circumstances warranted. He insisted that | and Senate at Washington that they give up their game of politics and recognize the

brave Cubans as soldiers, rather than bantary Campbell, of the Manufacturers' Club, and were unanimously adopted. In a long preamble they recite the concern with which have observed events in Cuba, and the keen interests therein from a commercial point of view. The preamble also refers to Cuba's tion, the development of her as yet un-touched lands, and her various conflicts the government. The acting captain with Spain on account of Spanish injustice Campos, and, lastly, the fact that the Cu-bans now salute the world, demanding that they be hereafter known as soldiers instead of bandits. The resolutions declare that ever since the Cubans had adopted a constitution and organized a civil government that the continuance of present conditions in Cuba inflict grave injury on the United States and call for the immediate consideration of Congress. They de-clare that since the recognition of Cuban Spanish generals, Marin complains of the manner in which the insurgents conduct their operations, claiming that their destructiveness and guerrilla tactics are criminal and lacking in military valor, and that such operations will never lead to the independence of Cuba. He is a firm believer in the honor and resources of Spain, thinks of the universal sentiment in this country; bour,

that the delegates of the Detroit Manufacturers' Club to the national manufacturers' convention at Chicago are instructed to present these resolutions to that convention and to urge and labor for their adoption and transmission to Congress by that

General Alger also offered a further resolution requesting President Cleveland to send a ringing message to Congress recommending the recognition of Cuban belligerency which was adopted with the main resolutions. General Alger said it was his opinion that if Mr. Dickinson had been Secretary of State all these years questions cretary of State all these vexed questions secretary of State all these vexed questions would have been settled long ago in the right way. Mr. Dickinson gracefully retorted that inasmuch as the Republicans were looking for a patriot and soldier and lover of his fellow-men for their candidate for President, he recommended to the consideration of the St. Louis convention the name of Gen. Russell A. Alger. The meeting adjourned with three cheers for General Alger and Mr. Dickinson.

CANNOT BE CONQUERED.

Senor Palma Says Only Independence Will Stay the Cabans.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 .- Senor Palma, the representative in the United States of the Cuban revolutionary party, speaking today of the superseding of Campos, said: "This action on the part of the Spanish government is not who'lly unexpected. Campos is one of Spain's most famous commanders, and at the beginning of the revolution he boasted that in a few weeks, and at most but a few months, he would surely crush out the rebellion, but now, after eleven months, he has been obliged to shut himself up in Havana, at the very door of the capital, unable to cope with the adroitness and skill of the commander-in-chief of the revolutionists. The Spanish government thinks that by the substitution of another general it will meet with better success. General Campos's withdrawal from command, in my opinion, is because the officials at Madrid considered his treatment of the Cubans as too humane They want a policy of more cruelty pursued, and this they hope to have the new commander carry out, thinking thus to force a people struggling for their independence into subjection. No general and nothing short of independence can quell the spirit of the Cubans. Their strength cannot be weakfield to-morrow if they could be properly armed. It seems to me, and I believe it will so appear to the American public, that the mere fact of Spain being compelled to change generals at this period of the war should demonstrate the strength of the revolutionists and hasten the time when the United States shall recognize us.

A Man of Blood and Iron. WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 .- The announcement of the appointment of Gen. Valeriano Weyler as civil Captain General of Cuba was received at Cuban headquarters here as confirmatory of the view they had already expressed on the news of Campos's retirement that there had been a radical change in the policy of the Spanish Cabinet, and that henceforth there is to be a reign of terror in Cuba. The change in the Cabinet itself is the retirement of the Duke of Tetnan and the succession of Senor Elbuayen as Minister of Foreign Affairs is regarded as still further confirming this idea. General Weyler is a veteran soldier and has had his own experience in revolutions, for he followed the fortunes of the Spanish army in Cuba for years during the last revolution with the rank of coionel, and earned for himself a dreadful reputation as a man of blood and iron. Moreover, the Cuban leaders here hint at acts of cruelty to women and defenseless prisoners in his past in a fashion that augurs ill for the rebels who come within his power this time, and they predict that he will soon become involved in trouble with the United States

province of Catalonia. Correspondent Scovel's Case. PITTSBURG, Jan. 18.-Vigorous steps are being taken for the protection of Sylvester Scovel, the staff correspondent of the Dispatch in Cuba, who has incurred the displeasure of the Spanish authorities, and who days there have been meetings and consul-tations. I have laid the facts fully behas been ordered banished from the island. The Dispatch has cabled Consul-general I have known that there have been Williams, at Havana, but received no reply. Secretary Olney has been asked to prevent the edict from being carried out, and to take steps to see that whatever rights he has in Cuba as an American citizen and correspondent are maintained. The Secretary replied promptly: "I have no official inallens unrestricted."

formation yet. Spain's right to exclude A telegram from Washington says: "As soon as the arrest of Mr. Scovel was called to the attention of Secretary Olney he evinced the greatest interest, and instituted inquiries for details. Senator Cameron, Representatives Dalzell, Huff and Stone called on the Secretary for information These gentlemen are deeply interested in the affair, because Mr. Scovel is a Pittsburger, and on the broad ground that he is an American citizen and should be pro-

WELCOMED TO CANTON.

aged in their struggle for liberty. Mr. Dick- People of Stark County Give a Reception to the McKinleys.

> CANTON, O., Jan. 18 .- Despite rain this evening the formal reception and welcome home tendered to ex-Governor and Mrs. McKinley was a pronounced success. The preliminary parade was participated in by many residents of Canton, irrespective of party, as well as Republicans from several of the surrounding towns in Stark county. There was a brilliant display of fireworks, houses were illuminated and pictures of McKinley were displayed all along the line of march. The procession moved by the shortest route to the McKinley residence on North Market street. McKinley was escorted from his residence to a carriage by the reception committee and the procession then turned to the courthouse, where a great crowd had congregated. When the ex-Governor was introduced by Judge George E. Baldwin he was greeted by loud applause. He spoke from the bal-

> "Fellow-citizens of Canton-It is indeed a most generous welcome you have given me this inclement evening. I cannot hope under the circumstances to tell you what extreme pleasure it affords me to be accorded this hearty greeting on my return to Canton nor to make a fitting response to the eloquent words of welcome given me by your spokesman, Judge Baldwin, J want to say to my fellow-citizens of Canton that I am glad to be home again. There is no place so dear to me as Canton. no State so dear as Ohio, no county so dear as old Molly Stark. The dearest memories of my life are related to this city, to Stark county and to Ohio. The most sacred recollections are clustered among this people I so well know. No one has ever received more generous treatment have during the twenty-nine years I have been a resident of Canton. I have been I have been treated most magnanimously by the people of this, my home city, by the citizens of Stark county and by the residents of the great Commonwealth of Ohio during the Judge Baldwin in his speech of introduc-tion, after welcoming the Governor home. "We expect the voice of the people soon to be answered which has bidden you to come up higher. I assure you there is always for you the friendship and high esteem of our fellow-citizens."

Charged with Embesslement. PITTSBURG, Jan. 18.-Major W. C. Moreland, ex-city attorney, and W. H. House, his assistant, were arrested to-day on charges of embezlement of \$10,000 of city funds. They gave bail in the sum of \$30,000 for appearance at court. The cases against Moreland and House to recover \$50,000 laterest received from the city depositories, but not turned over to the city treasurer, wil come up in a few weeks.

Enrthquake in Colorado. DENVER, Col., Jan. 18 .- At 6:45 this eventhrown from shelves and clocks stopped though no damage is reported. Farmers living ten miles east of Craig felt the shock. Shortly after the earthquake a terrific wind came up which lasted for half an

AMERICA NOT TO BE MENACED BY A BRITISH FLEET OF WAR SHIPS,

No Truth in the Rumor that the Flying Squadron Is to Be Dispatched to the Bermudas.

ITS DESTINATION A MYSTERY

BUT ASSURANCES GIVEN THAT YAN-KEES NEED HAVE NO FEAR.

Neither Will the Vessels, the English Admiralty Says, Be Sent to Vene-

zuela to Collect Indemnity.

FEELING AT WASHINGTON

SENATORS STIRRED UP OVER THE

RUMORS FROM LONDON.

The Resolution Interpreting the Monroe Doctrine to Be Presented Mon-

day and Possibly Pushed.

(Special Cable Letter.) LONDON, Jan. 19 .- Americans need feel no uneasiness about the movements of the British flying squadron. The Admiralty Department announces that the ships are not going to the Bermudas or anywhere else near the coast of the United States. In fact, it is officially stated, the destination of the squadron has not yet been determined on. It is asserted, positively, that the commissioning of the squadron had nothing to do with the Venezuelan dispute, and that neither Lord Salisbury nor the Admiralty had any idea of sending the ships into American waters, for the present at least. It is possible that some time in the future part of the squadron may be sent to Hallfax to relieve vessels now on duty in the North Atlantic, but there is no intention of increasing the force already there, which is ample to protect English interests in time of peace. The fears of some Americans that the squadron was to be sent to Venezuela for the purpose of collecting indemnity for the Uruan outrage, as it is called here, are not justified. England is in too "ticklish" a situation nearer home to make an aggressive movement across the Atlantic. Her relations with Germany have not yet been restored to the ante-war scare friendliness and the Transvaal incident is still full of possibilities. Besides, there are the Turkish and Egyptian questions-always menaces to the peace of Europe-to worry British statesmen. Hence, despite all rumors to the contrary, there is no possibility of her Majesty's government doing anything to further

than the latter is to be on good terms with The flying squadron is still off Spithead and its destination is now as much of a mystery as it was when the order for its commission was issued. It is possible that it will not leave home waters and that, as suggested last week, its assembling on such short notice was to show the world what Great Britain is capable of doing in an emergency. The work of the Admiralty in this case was really a remarkable feat. All the ships in the squadron when the order was given were lying at the naval stations, deserted, except by the watches on board. Within three days after the first naval reserve had been called out the ships were fully manned, loaded with supplies of all kinds and ready to sail. The vessels had been overhauled, bunkers filled with coal, tons of powder and millions of cartridges stored in the magazines and provisions laid in for a long voyage. This was pretty quick work and, the naval officials say, can be done again, half a dozen times

arouse ill feeling in the United States. The

fact is, "John Bull" is more anxious to

retain the good will of "Cousin Jonathan"

over, if necessary to make an impression on a bellicose power. Caused Relief in Naval Circles. WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.-The statement rom London that the British flying squad ron was not intended for American waters was received with visible relief in naval circles, but in the State Department it was evident that it had been anticipated, and it is surmised that Embassador Bayard has already communicated directly with the department on the subject and given satisfac-

tory assurances as to the intentions of the The impression is strengthening that the Venezuelan matter is soon to be settled, or, execution of the details of the project will occupy much time), in the course of a few weeks, or months, at the furthest, and that, too, on the lines indicated in the recent dispatch from Washington. The plan is likely to take the shape of double arbitration, and in this respect it will parallel the Bering sea arbitration. First will come an arbitration of the title to lands lying west of the Schomburgk line. To an extent this will be a concession to the British position, which has been one of constant readiness to arbitrate this territory, but it will be a conces-sion in part only, for there will be a provi-sion that if it shall appear in the course of the investigation of the arbitrators that there is reason to doubt the sufficiency of the British title to any part of the lands lying to the eastward of the Scho ine, then this fact shall be reported to the British and Venezuelan governments and shall constitute a sufficient ground for another arbitration. This would parallel the course of the United States and British governments in the Bering sea arbitration. wherein the original arbitrators passed on the question of damages sustained by the ships of the power which was found to be in the right, but left to another commission the method of adjusting these claims. It is pointed out here that by the adoption such a course the British government would avoid any direct recognition of the (to it) by Secretary Olney, the line of pr would be followed and the United States would still achieve its object, namely, a judicial settlement of the entire boundary question upon its merits. The Venezuelan Commission did not meet to-day, but is expected to hold a session next Monday or Tuesday, by which time its quarters in the Baltimore Sun Building probably will be ready.

THE DAVIS RESOLUTION.

It Will Be Presented to the Senate

Monday-How It Is Viewed. WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.-The Davis resolution interpreting the Monroe doctrine, the main features of which were published this morning, has caused considerable comment among Senators and other public men. It is known that it is the intention of the Senate committee to make the resolution declare what is the utmost limits to which the Monroe doctrine can be anthe United States as to what the Mone of the Davis resolution that every time question arises in which the Monroe trine is involved, some foreign govern

interested makes the point that the Mo

roe doctrine is not approved by the Ame